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**CONTENTS**

|                       | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| What's Ahead          | ii          |
| Around The Capitol    | 1477        |
| Political Notes       | 1478        |
| Committee Roundup     | 1479        |
| Pressures On Congress | 1481        |
| Presidential Report   | 1483        |
| Week In Congress      | iv          |

# Marginal Districts

*Close Races of 1958  
Yield Clues for 1960*

*Page 1471*

## ● Alaska Election Prospects

*Page 1472*

## ● How Farmers Voted

*Page 1475*

## ● Grants-in-Aid Battle

*Page 1474*

**Late House  
Popular Returns**

*Page 1477*

**Secondary Boycott  
Hearings Begin**

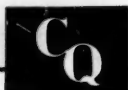
*Page 1479*

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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## What's Ahead?

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- Dec. 1-5 -- USE OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN DEFENSE EFFORT, House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization Subc.  
Dec. 1-7 -- AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD, House Ways and Means, Foreign Trade Policy Subc.  
Dec. 8-11 -- PUBLIC POWER FOR COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN STATES, Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subc., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Kalispell, Mont.  
Dec. 11-12 -- SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc.  
Dec. 15-18 -- RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH, Joint Economic Committee.

### Elections

- Nov. 25 -- Alaska general elections.

### Other Events

- Nov. 24-27 -- SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TECHNICAL MEETING ON HOUSING AND PLANNING, Lima, Peru.  
Nov. 24-Dec. 5 -- UNESCO, 10th general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.  
Nov. 24, 25 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METROPOLITAN GROWTH, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.  
Nov. 25-28 -- VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. NIXON, official state visit to Great Britain.  
Nov. 25 -- National corn price support referendum.  
Nov. 30-Dec. 3 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN., 35th annual congress, Boston, Mass.  
Dec. 1-2 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, 12th annual midyear meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City, speech by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee.  
Dec. 7-11 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, 40th annual convention, Boston, Mass., speeches by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.).  
Dec. 8-11 -- VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Hotel Cleveland and Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dec. 8-19 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, city editors seminar, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.  
Dec. 9-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, 4th annual conference: Builders outlook for 1959, National Housing Center, Washington, D.C.  
Dec. 13 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., national food sales conference, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 7 -- CONGRESS CONVENES.  
Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSN., winter meeting, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Jan. 12-15 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 48th annual convention, Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y.  
Jan. 14-17 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., national convention, Omaha, Neb.  
Jan. 18-21 -- NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 29, 30 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 20th annual convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 30, 31 -- NEWSPAPER PURCHASING AGENTS GROUP, 2nd annual conference, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
Feb. 2-13 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, seminar for advertising directors of newspapers under 75,000 circulation, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.  
Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. AND CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.  
Feb. 26 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.  
March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.  
March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.  
March 16-18 -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, special convention, Palmer House, Chicago.  
April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Korns, Helene C. Monberg, Spencer A. Rich, George C. Wilson.

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## REPUBLICANS FACE TOUGH JOB IN 1960

Analysis of Congressional district returns from the 1958 House contests confirms the extent of the Democratic trend that swept the country Nov. 4 and points to the hard task facing Republicans in the 1960 election.

The analysis is based on 1958 vote returns published Nov. 14 (Weekly Report p. 1450). It is subject to correction in detail, because the returns are unofficial and in some cases, incomplete. No reliable figures at all were available in 9 districts. Despite these shortcomings, the figures indicate such an unmistakable trend that the later corrections can hardly be expected to alter it. (See p. 1477, 1478)

### Classification of Districts

The standard breakdown of Congressional districts is:

- **Safe Districts** -- Those where the winner was unopposed or received at least 60 percent of the vote.
- **Fighting Districts** -- Those where the winner received between 55 and 59.9 percent of the vote.
- **Doubtful Districts** -- Those where the winner received less than 55 percent of the vote.

Using these classifications, this is how the districts stand as a result of the 1958 voting -- looking toward the elections of 1960:

| Democratic |               | Republican |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| 211        | Safe          | 37         |
| 23         | Fighting      | 52         |
| 42         | Doubtful      | 61         |
| 6          | Unclassified* | 3          |
| 282        |               | 153        |

\*Reliable vote figures lacking.

By comparison, this is how the districts stood after the 1956 election:

| Democratic |          | Republican |
|------------|----------|------------|
| 151        | Safe     | 104        |
| 31         | Fighting | 59         |
| 52         | Doubtful | 38         |
| 234        |          | 201        |

### Trend Indications

**DEMOCRATS** -- The tables above show the Democrats had 52 Doubtful districts to defend after the 1956 election. In the 1958 voting, they lost only one of those 52 -- the Minnesota 9th, where Rep. Coya Knutson (D) was defeated. Moreover, the Democrats showed such an increase in strength in 1958 that only four of the districts that were Doubtful in 1956 remain Doubtful now. Those districts are Kansas 5th, Minnesota 3rd, Missouri 7th and South Dakota 1st. The others all moved up to the Fighting or Safe category.

The overwhelming majority of current Democratic Doubtful districts -- 38 of the 42 -- are districts that switched from the Republican to the Democratic column just this year.

**REPUBLICANS** -- Just the opposite trend appears in the Republican column. The tables above show the Republicans had 38 Doubtful districts to defend after the 1956 election. In the 1958 voting, they lost 21 of those 38 districts.

Those losses were: California 1st and 7th; Colorado 2nd; Connecticut 1st; Delaware at-large; Illinois 3rd and 23rd; Indiana 3rd and 9th; Iowa 2nd, 4th and 5th; Kansas 2nd; Maine 1st; Maryland 6th; Michigan 7th; Nebraska 3rd; New Jersey 14th; Pennsylvania 6th and 19th; and West Virginia 4th.

Fifteen of the remaining 17 Doubtful districts stayed in that category after the 1958 voting. The only ones that moved up to the Fighting or Safe category were Arizona 1st and Nebraska 2nd.

The overwhelming majority of current Republican Doubtful districts -- 45 of the 61 -- are districts that were Safe or Fighting Republican prior to this year's voting.

To summarize, this analysis shows that most of the current Republican Doubtful districts are areas where the Republican share of the vote has declined in recent years, while most of the current Democratic Doubtful districts are areas where the Democratic vote has increased in recent years. This fact has an important bearing on the outlook for these districts in 1960.

### Implications for 1960

Professional politicians pay close attention to the Doubtful districts because the record shows they are the ones most likely to switch in the next election. In 1958, for instance, the Republicans lost 21 Districts that were statistically Doubtful, 16 that were Fighting and 12 that were Safe (and in seven of those 12 the fact that the incumbent was not seeking reelection was a major factor).

There is no assumption, of course, that the party with the largest number of Doubtful districts to defend will lose the most seats in the next election. As has been seen, the Democrats in 1958 had 52 Doubtful seats to defend and lost only one of them, while the Republicans, with only 38 Doubtful seats, lost 21 of them.

The number of Doubtful and Fighting seats does, however, indicate the vulnerability of a party to swings in public opinion.

Looking ahead to 1960, it is significant to note that a switch of less than 10 percent of the vote could cost the Republicans 75 percent of their remaining House seats, while a switch of 10 percent in the opposite direction would cost the Democrats only 24 percent of their House seats. In other words, 113 of the 150 Republican districts on which figures are available fall into the Fighting or Doubtful category, while only 65 of 276 Democratic districts on which figures are available are equally vulnerable.

No one knows, at this point, which way the trend will run in 1960, but it is safe to say that it would take a Republican victory of landslide proportions for the GOP to regain control of the House in 1960. Not since 1920, when they picked up 61 seats in the House, have the Republicans achieved a Presidential sweep on the scale they will need to recapture the House in 1960.

## STEPOVICH-GRUENING RACE SPARKS ALASKAN ELECTION

Alaskan voters Nov. 25 will elect a Governor, two Senators and a Representative at-large. Virtually all the interest centers on one of the two Senate races. (For previous stories, Weekly Report p. 1072, 1155 and 1350)

### Governor, House Races

**GOVERNOR** -- William A. Egan (D), 44, of Valdez is favored over John Butrovich Jr. (R), 48, of Fairbanks.

Egan is a native of Valdez, a former mayor of that city and a veteran of six terms in the territorial legislature. He was one of two "Senators" elected in Alaska in 1956 to come to Washington and lobby for statehood. He was the president of the state constitutional convention.

Butrovich is a native of Fairbanks, where he conducts an insurance business, and is a member of a pioneer mining family. He has been in the territorial senate for 14 years and is considered an expert on fiscal matters.

Democrats have dominated most recent elections in Alaska. The Aug. 26 "popularity poll" primary also indicated Democratic strength. In the gubernatorial race, three Democratic candidates polled 37,097 votes (22,670 of them for Egan), while Butrovich, unopposed, drew 9,656.

The governorship, with its control of state patronage, is a rich prize and Republicans have worked hard to bolster Butrovich's campaign. But Egan, off his past vote-getting record, rates the edge.

**REPRESENTATIVE** -- Ralph J. Rivers (D), 55, of Juneau is rated a slight favorite over Henry A. Benson (R), 48, of Juneau.

Rivers, who has lived in Alaska all but three years of his life, is a former U.S. Attorney, territorial attorney general, mayor of Fairbanks and territorial senator. He was elected "Representative" in the 1956 mock election.

Benson, who has lived in Alaska for 28 years, is the territorial labor commissioner.

In the primary, Rivers won a 438-vote victory over labor-backed Raymond E. Plummer, 17,607 to 17,169. Benson, unopposed, drew 10,212 votes. The split in the Democratic vote and Benson's personal appeal to laboring men who know his work as commissioner give him a chance to upset Rivers. Benson has been campaigning independently of the rest of the GOP ticket and Republicans claim he will show unexpected strength. However, Rivers has been endorsed by both the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Machinists and he looks the favorite, on the basis of the primary vote.

### Senate Races

Alaska will elect two Senators, designated by Term A and Term B. The lengths of the terms -- two, four or six years -- will be determined by lot by the Senate when the winners are sworn in.

**TERM A** -- Delegate E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D), 54, of Juneau is considered certain to defeat R.E. Robertson (R), 72, of Juneau. Bartlett outdrew Robertson by a 4-1 margin in the primary.

**TERM B** -- The race between former Gov. Mike Stepovich (R), 39, of Fairbanks and former Gov. Ernest Gruening (D), 71, of Juneau is the most interesting one.

Stepovich rates the slight favorite, on the basis of his 25,741 to 20,278-vote edge over Gruening in the primary.

Democrats have launched a full-scale attack on Stepovich since the primary. Gruening's own campaign has been backed by strong endorsements from Bartlett and two days of stumping by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

Kennedy's main argument: "The congressional policies that will shape the future of this state will be written largely in the councils of the Democratic party. Of what possible benefit to Alaska can it be to join the dwindling ranks of the minority side?" Chief purpose of the Democratic campaign has been to paint Stepovich as a reactionary and a "Johnny come lately" to the cause of statehood.

A Democratic broadside says that in the legislature Stepovich "as late as 1955 voted against a proposed appropriation for statehood...voted against salary increases for teachers...against efforts to improve our antiquated Workmen's Compensation Act...against bills for improved old age assistance...and against the abolition of fish traps in 1955 and in 1957."

Stepovich, who has great personal popularity, has not answered this attack in detail. His newspaper ads say: "The Democrats suggested it. Take a look at Mike's record! Mike Stepovich opposed every measure...which was not in the best interests of Alaska. Mike Stepovich was for the statehood bill which gives Alaska...the rights and benefits which are in the best interest of Alaska."

### Seaton's Role

Stepovich benefited from a two-day visit by Vice President Nixon, but the dominant figure in the GOP campaign -- indeed in the whole election -- for the final two weeks has been Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton.

Seaton has done some ordinary campaigning, arguing, for example, that more Republicans than Democrats voted for Alaskan statehood and assuring voters that his protegee Stepovich was for statehood "as early as 1953." More important, he has promised Alaska great boons, and shared credit for them with Stepovich and Butrovich.

His first television appearance with the two candidates, for instance, was climaxed by his surprise announcement that he would recommend abolition of fish traps. Use of salmon traps by commercial fisheries has become Alaska's symbol of outside exploitation of her resources, and the promise to seek abolition has been an important part of the Democratic campaign. Seaton followed up that initial coup by flying visits to cities and settlements, promising Federal funds for expansion of the Fairbanks airport, construction of a new native high school in Point Barrow, and so on. Each pledge has been accompanied by a plug for the GOP ticket, as in this story from the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner:

"Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton today acted to extend the time in which Alaska homesteaders are required to waive mineral rights on their property.

"Seaton said he acted in response to requests for such action by Mike Stepovich, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate; John Butrovich, Republican candidate for governor, and Brad Phillips, candidate for secretary of state



## Alaskan Election - 2

on the Republican ticket." Such campaigning has had an impact both on newspapers and voters, it appears. The Anchorage Daily Times Nov. 14 recited a long list of Seaton's help to Alaska and concluded:

"Any one of the achievements of Mr. Seaton should earn him a permanent place in Alaska's hall of fame. But Mr. Seaton shows no signs of resting on these laurels. He is in Alaska asking the election of the men who can help him win more benefits for the 49th state.

"Certainly Alaskans want him to continue in his effectiveness in breaking through more shackles that frustrate them. His request for the election of men who will help him deserves consideration."

Seaton seems to be going over well with the voters. The Fairbanks paper reported, in a dispatch from Unalakleet, that "An elderly Eskimo woman rushed up to Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton today and said, 'I meet you, big shot. I miss church, but I meet big shot.'"

### E.L. (Bob) Bartlett

Delegate Edward Lewis (Bob) Bartlett (D), 54, of Juneau, for 14 years Alaska's non-voting representative in Congress expects voters to boost him into Term A.

Since 1944 the voters have sent Bartlett back to Washington by ever-larger majorities and in the Aug. 26 primary, he drew over 80 percent of the total vote against R.E. Robertson (R), the only other man in the contest and the same man he'll face November 25.

Born April 20, 1904, in Seattle, Bartlett was taken to Alaska as a child by his parents. He was graduated from high school in Fairbanks in 1922 and studied at the University of Washington and the University of Alaska. Beginning in 1925, Bartlett worked for eight years on the staff of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner and in 1933 went to Washington as legislative secretary to Alaska's Delegate to Congress, Anthony J. Dimond. Returning to Alaska in 1936 to mine gold, Bartlett was appointed chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission and in 1939 was named by President Roosevelt to be Secretary of Alaska. He resigned this position in 1944 to run for Alaska's Delegate seat in Congress, the territory's only statewide elective office. He was successful and has since won reelection six consecutive times.

Bartlett describes himself as a moderate liberal and maintains that Federal aid is needed by the new state in the development of its power and its vast store of natural resources. He married the former Vide Marie Gaustad in 1930. The couple are the parents of two daughters.

### Ernest Gruening

Former Governor Ernest Gruening (D), 71, of Juneau, who, according to the 1958-59 edition of "Who's Who", was elected U.S. Senator from Alaska in 1956, will try to make the title official by downing another ex-governor, Mike Stpovich (R), in the contest for Senate Term B.

The misstatement in "Who's Who" probably resulted from the fact that Gruening and two other Alaska Democrats were elected two years ago to represent the territory in Washington should it become the 49th state. The move was aimed at prodding Congress into action on the ancient statehood question and was copied from a similar maneuver used successfully by Tennessee in 1796 and by a number of other would-be states since. As the unofficial Senator from Alaska, Gruening played an effective role in the lobby campaign which resulted in passage of the Alaskan statehood bill last summer.

Actually, Gruening's battle for Alaskan statehood began almost 25 years ago when in 1934 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Interior Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions. As head of this new agency, Gruening first visited Alaska and became familiar with its problems. He has lived in Alaska since 1939 when, again appointed by President Roosevelt, Gruening began his 14-year tenure as territorial governor, the longest in Alaska's history. He resigned when the Republican administration took over in Washington in 1952.

Gruening is credited with bringing political organization to the sprawling then-immature territory. At first the legislature was hostile to the liberal policies of a political appointee from far-off Washington, but eventually, Gruening saw most of his progressive measures put into action. Notable among these were a modern tax program that enabled Alaska to retain some of the great wealth that was being drained away by U.S. business concerns and an anti-discrimination bill ending segregation.

The son of a New York physician, Gruening was born in New York on February 6, 1887. He went to Hotchkiss School, Harvard University, passed up a career in medicine to enter journalism after getting his M.D. degree in 1912 and served as editor of several newspapers and magazines until his first government appointment in 1934.

### Michael A. Stepovich

The fortunes of the GOP in Alaska for a good many years to come are tied to the hope that Michael Anthony Stepovich (R), 39, can defeat Gruening for Term B.

Based on the results of last August's blanket primary Stepovich appears to have a slight edge. In that contest he outpolled Gruening 26,000 to 20,000, but it is the Democrats' hope that the large pluralities expected of the other Democratic candidates on the ticket will be enough to pull Gruening through. Both men are extremely well known throughout the state; both are rated good campaigners.

Handpicked by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton from a score of hopefuls, Stepovich was sworn in as territorial governor in June, 1957. At 38 he was the youngest chief executive in Alaska's history and also the only one ever born on Alaskan soil. All other issues during Stepovich's 13 months in the executive mansion were overshadowed by the snowballing, bipartisan statehood movement. It was in his chosen role as the very personable "public relations man" for Alaskan statehood, that Stepovich first attracted national attention.

The son of Yugoslav immigrants, Stepovich was born in a log cabin in Fairbanks on March 12, 1919. He was taken to Portland when he was two by his mother and stepfather after the death of his father. He took a Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration at Gonzaga University in Spokane and went on to win a Bachelor of Law degree from Notre Dame in 1943.

After a three-and-a-half year hitch in the Navy he took a refresher course in law at the University of Santa Clara and was admitted to the bar in Alaska in 1948. The following year saw his appointment as Fairbanks city attorney and in 1950 he ran for and won election to the territorial House of Representatives. He became a territorial senator in 1952 and was reelected four years later. In the legislature he won recognition for a series of parliamentary maneuvers to block Democratic proposals for higher taxes on mining, fish and pulp interests.

In 1947 Stepovich married the former Matilda Baricevich of Portland; they are now the parents of eight children, two daughters and six sons.



## PRESIDENT, CONGRESS WILL CLASH ON GRANTS-IN-AID

President Eisenhower, in his January Budget message, is certain to renew and amplify his proposals for stemming the rising tide of Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments. Yet the Democratic sweep of Nov. 4, coupled with the growing financial plight of the states, makes it more than probable that Congress in 1959 will enlarge, rather than reduce, the size and scope of grant programs.

Matching Democratic gains in Congress were their advances at the state level. They added five Governors, giving them 34 to 14 for the Republicans. In addition, they captured control of both houses of the state legislature in California, Connecticut and Ohio, and of one chamber in 11 other states. As of January, Democrats will occupy the Governor's mansion and control the legislature in 22 states, including the 13 southern states, while Republicans will hold similar power in only four -- New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, and Vermont. All told, Democrats will control both chambers in 29 states, Republicans in only eight. (Weekly Report, p. 1468.)

Grants-in-aid have become a widely accepted means of stimulating local action on nationally approved objectives and of equalizing burdens between wealthier and poorer states; Republicans as well as Democrats have endorsed grants in principle and practice. Nevertheless, it has been Democrats from urban areas who have most consistently supported larger grant programs, and Republicans from rural areas who have most consistently taken the opposing view. Thus the new lineup between the parties in the states as well as in Congress makes it even more unlikely that the President's views will prevail.

### Joint Committee

One immediate result of the election was to retire five of the 10 Governors appointed in 1957 to the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, established at President Eisenhower's suggestion to study methods of turning back to the states certain Federal functions (1957 Almanac p. 798). At the time, Democrats (who held a 29-19 edge among the Governors) protested both the appointment of an equal number of Republicans to the Committee, and the failure to include mayors. Now they are in a strong position to reconstitute the non-Federal contingent on the committee. Such a move would almost certainly deprive the President of the limited support given by the Governors to the committee's recommendations, which called for the states to take over four Federal grant programs together with a portion of the revenue from the Federal excise tax on local telephone service.

In 1958, the President asked Congress to --

- Transfer construction of waste treatment facilities and the vocational education program to the states, along with a portion of the telephone tax.

- Modify the Federal program of hospital construction grants to meet only the most urgent needs.

- Modify formulas for public assistance and gradually reduce Federal participation in financing the program.

- Reduce and then terminate grants for operation of schools in Federally affected areas and restrict current assistance to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property.

- Change, in the urban renewal program, the existing formula under which the local agency pays one-third and the Federal Government two-thirds of the net project cost, to one providing for annual reduction until a 1-to-1 ratio is reached.

- Require local communities to share planning costs for urban renewal projects.

Not one of these requests was approved by Congress. On the contrary, the legislators liberalized grant formulas for emergency school aid and public assistance, and extended the hospital program without change for three years. Congress also added \$400 million to the Federal-aid highway program, and launched a new aid-to-education program with about \$500 million for grants.

### Outlook for 1959

Total Federal grants to state and local governments (but not to individuals) increased from \$2.8 billion in fiscal 1953 to \$4.1 billion in 1957. Grants for fiscal 1958 probably exceeded \$5 billion, while the total for the current 1959 fiscal year is expected to approach \$6 billion. (Weekly Report p. 673)

The principal grant programs requiring legislative review in 1959 are for urban renewal, public housing and airports. An omnibus housing bill, defeated in the House in 1958, authorized \$300 million a year for six years for urban renewal -- more than the President wanted, but substantially less than was sought by municipal officials. (Editorial Research Reports, Daily Service, Nov. 10, 1958: *New Plans for Downtown*.) Congress in 1959 is more likely to support a larger rather than smaller authorization for urban renewal and public housing. It is also favored to repass a bill, vetoed in 1958, increasing Federal aid to airports from \$63 million to \$100 million a year. (Weekly Report p. 1231)

One new grant program is reasonably certain to be approved by the 86th Congress -- for aid to depressed areas. A bill vetoed by the President in 1958 authorized \$75 million in grants, in addition to \$200 million in loans, for area redevelopment. The President wanted no more than \$50 million for loans, and no grants.

Other areas in which new grant or loan programs will be sought in 1959 concern school construction and community facilities. A bill authorizing \$1 billion in loans to cities for public facilities passed the Senate in 1958 -- chiefly as an anti-recession measure -- but was killed in the House. With interest rates rising, however, state and local officials are showing renewed interest in a program of liberal Federal loans for community facilities.

At both state and local levels, deficits are growing as officials strive to meet the rising costs of public services with limited tax resources. Under the circumstances, Federal grants-in-aid are an increasingly attractive means of helping to bridge the gap.

## BENSON LOSES MIDWEST FARM SUPPORT IN HOUSE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in the Nov. 4 elections lost one-third of his Republican supporters representing Midwestern farm districts. His opposition in the same area remained about the same, though several "anti-Benson" Republicans were replaced by Democrats. All this adds up to trouble for Benson's farm recommendations to the 86th Congress and louder calls for his resignation.

Congressional Quarterly rated Midwestern Republican Representatives from farm districts "pro" or "anti-Benson" on the basis of their votes in 1958 on the price support freeze resolution.

The resolution (S J Res 162) provided that Government price supports for most farm products could not go under the 1957 level, no matter what the market conditions were. Benson made it clear before the vote was taken that he opposed S J Res 162. He favored instead flexible price supports which could fluctuate with market conditions. The Democratic leadership favored the more rigid supports guaranteed under S J Res 162.

The vote on S J Res 162 was the most clear-cut test in the 85th Congress of support for and opposition to Benson's farm policy. A "nay" vote on S J Res 162 therefore could be called pro-Benson; a "yea" vote anti-Benson. The House March 20, 1958, passed S J Res 162 on a 210-172 (D 166-31; R 44-141) roll-call vote. The resolution barred any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity except tobacco (which is protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 level. (Weekly Report p. 372) The Senate March 13, 1958, passed S J Res 162 on a 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 370) President Eisenhower vetoed S J Res 162 March 31. (Weekly Report p. 425)

### House Analyzed

Two-party areas affected most by price support policy are farm districts in the Midwest. Voting there is the most meaningful indication of how farmers feel about farm policy. The Nov. 4 election results show that of the 35 Midwestern Republicans from farm districts who voted with Benson on the farm freeze:

- 10 "pro-Benson" Republicans were defeated by Democrats. Those defeated and their replacements: Charles W. Vursell (R) replaced by George E. Shipley (D); John V. Beamer (R) by J. Edward Roush (D); Cecil M. Harden (R) by Fred Wampler (D); Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) by Randall S. Harmon (D); F. Jay Nimtz (R Ind.) by John Brademas (D); Earl Wilson (R Ind.) by Earl Hogan (D); Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) by Neal E. Smith (D); Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) by Leonard G. Wolf (D); Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) by Lawrence Brock (D); David Dennison (R Ohio) by Robert E. Cook (D).

- 2 "pro-Benson" Republicans retired or died and their seats were won by Democrats. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) retired and was replaced by Walter H. Moeller (D); J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) died and was replaced by Robert W. Levering (D).

- 1 "pro-Benson" Republican retired -- Cliff Clevenger (Ohio) -- and was replaced by another Republican, Delbert L. Latta.

**NET RESULT** -- Benson lost 12 of the 35 Midwestern GOP Representatives, or 34 percent, who voted with him on the price freeze. (None of the Midwestern Democrats from farm districts voted with him on the price freeze.)

### Anti-Bensonites' Fate

The election results show that of the 29 Midwestern Republicans from farm districts who voted against Benson on the farm freeze:

- 5 were defeated by Democrats. Those defeated and replacements: Myron V. George (R Kan.) by Denver D. Hargis (D); Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) by Newell A. George (D); Robert J. McIntosh (R Mich.) by James G. O'Hara (D); A.L. Miller (R Neb.) by Donald F. McGinley (D); Donald E. Tewes (R Wis.) by Robert W. Kastenmeier (D).

- 2 retired and were replaced by Democrats: Karl M. Le Compte (R Iowa) by Steven V. Carter (D); Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) by Quentin N. Burdick (D).

- 3 retired or died and were replaced by Republicans. Retirees and their replacements: Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) by Ancher Nelson (R); Otto Krueger (R N.D.) by Don L. Short (R). Sid Simpson (R Ill.) died and was replaced by his wife, Mrs. Edna Simpson (R).

**NET RESULT** -- The anti-Benson ranks underwent changes but the opposition numerically was little changed. Benson stands to gain through the replacement of O'Hara by Nelson, an Eisenhower Republican. It is unknown how Short and Mrs. Simpson will react to Benson's proposals. So Benson probably gained at least one supporter.

None of the Democrats from Midwest farm districts supported Benson on the price freeze. The Nov. 4 election resulted in the replacement of only one of them, Mrs. Coya Knutson (D Minn.) by Odin Langen (R). There were two vacancies in the House when the price freeze vote was taken -- Illinois' 14th District and Wisconsin's First. A Republican was elected to the Illinois vacancy, a Democrat to the Wisconsin seat, so one is expected to neutralize the other in the "pro" and "anti-Benson" breakdown.

Adding in the 18 Midwest Democrats who voted or announced against him on the price freeze issue, the "pro" and "anti-Benson" breakdown becomes 35-47. The positions of Reps. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) and Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) from the remaining Midwest farm districts on the price freeze were not announced. But it is likely they would have gone along with the Democrats and voted against Benson, making the overall breakdown 35-49.

The Nov. 4 election changed this breakdown to 26-58 and two votes unpredictable. The 26 "pro-Benson" votes are likely to come from: 22 Republicans who voted with Benson on the price freeze and won reelection; the replacement of one pro-Benson Republican in Ohio with another Republican; the defeat of one "anti-Benson" Democrat by a Republican, the replacement of one anti-Benson Republican with an Eisenhower Republican; and the filling of an Illinois vacancy with a Republican. The stand of two Republicans who replaced "anti-Benson" Republicans is unknown.

In the way of opposition, Benson faces 19 Republicans who voted against him on the price freeze and 39 Democrats.



# How Pro- and Anti-Benson Republicans in Midwest Fared in Elections

This chart lists Midwest Republicans who voted for or against Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on the price freeze issue. They represent districts where 5 percent or more of the population, according to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, is employed in agriculture. A vote against the price freeze was a "pro-Benson" vote. A vote for the price freeze was an "anti-Benson" vote. Percentages indicate portion of total vote won by Republican candidates in elections, 1952-58.

**HEADNOTES --** Underlines indicate seats that switched to the Democrats in Nov. 4 election.

<sup>1</sup> indicates Representative retired before Nov. 4 election.

<sup>2</sup> indicates Representative died before Nov. 4

X indicates no major party opposition.

† Figure represents percent of vote won by Republican candidate who ran in place of a retired or deceased Republican incumbent.

## "Pro-Benson"

| District | Rep.                          | GOP House Percentage |       |       |       |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|          |                               | 1958                 | 1956  | 1954  | 1952  |
| Ill. 16  | Allen                         | 61.0%                | 63.7% | X     | 66.5% |
| Ill. 17  | Arends                        | 61.0                 | 64.9  | 65.0% | 63.6  |
| Ill. 19  | Chipperfield                  | 50.6                 | 55.8  | 56.5  | 60.8  |
| Ill. 15  | Mason                         | 52.5                 | 64.6  | 62.8  | 63.6  |
| Ill. 18  | Michel                        | 59.5                 | 58.8  | 57.4  | 55.2  |
| Ill. 23  | <u>Vursell</u>                | 49.9                 | 52.6  | 52.9  | 58.1  |
| Ind. 4   | Adair                         | 50.1                 | 63.5  | 59.8  | 63.7  |
| Ind. 5   | Beamer                        | 46.3                 | 56.4  | 53.1  | 56.9  |
| Ind. 7   | Bray                          | 53.8                 | 57.2  | 55.4  | 56.1  |
| Ind. 2   | Halleck                       | 52.4                 | 62.2  | 59.8  | 59.3  |
| Ind. 6   | Harden                        | 49.3                 | 55.0  | 52.5  | 55.7  |
| Ind. 10  | Harvey                        | 49.1                 | 56.3  | 55.9  | 59.9  |
| Ind. 3   | <u>Nimtz</u>                  | 43.0                 | 53.1  | 50.4  | 54.5  |
| Ind. 9   | <u>Wilson</u>                 | 49.7                 | 53.4  | 51.7  | 56.4  |
| Iowa 5   | Cunningham                    | 47.9                 | 51.1  | 55.6  | 58.8  |
| Iowa 1   | <u>Schwengel</u>              | 53.4                 | 58.0  | 57.0  | 62.8  |
| Iowa 2   | <u>Talle</u>                  | 49.1                 | 51.4  | 55.4  | 62.2  |
| Mich. 10 | Cederberg                     | 61.1                 | 65.6  | 61.4  | 67.5  |
| Mich. 5  | Ford                          | 63.6                 | 67.1  | 63.3  | 66.3  |
| Mich. 9  | Griffin                       | 56.6                 | 56.0  | 55.7  | 59.5  |
| Mich. 4  | Hoffman                       | 59.9                 | 62.0  | 62.3  | 66.6  |
| Mich. 3  | Johansen                      | 61.3                 | 63.8  | 59.4  | 62.0  |
| Mich. 2  | Meador                        | 58.7                 | 63.1  | 59.8  | 63.4  |
| Neb. 2   | Cunningham                    | 64.5                 | 53.4  | 52.9  | 56.1  |
| Neb. 3   | <u>Harrison</u>               | 44.4                 | 50.1  | 65.2  | 71.9  |
| Ohio 13  | Baumhart                      | 58.9                 | 70.7  | 59.1  | 58.8  |
| Ohio 8   | Betts                         | 61.4                 | 63.5  | 63.0  | 68.7  |
| Ohio 16  | Bow                           | 57.5                 | 55.2  | 58.3  | 54.4  |
| Ohio 7   | Brown                         | 60.6                 | 66.0  | 62.2  | X     |
| Ohio 11  | Dennison                      | 49.6                 | 58.4  | 65.3  | 58.8  |
| Ohio 5   | <u>Clevenger</u> <sup>1</sup> | 54.0†                | 62.3  | 59.5  | 63.2  |
| Ohio 15  | Henderson                     | 57.0                 | 60.5  | 54.0  | 35.7  |
| Ohio 10  | Jenkins <sup>1</sup>          | 47.1†                | X     | 61.7  | 64.0  |
| Ohio 4   | McCulloch                     | 60.9                 | 68.8  | 67.6  | 68.3  |
| Ohio 17  | <u>McGregor</u> <sup>2</sup>  | 48.3†                | 66.5  | 64.6  | 68.2  |

## "Anti-Benson"

| District | Rep.                         | GOP House Percentage |       |       |       |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|          |                              | 1958                 | 1956  | 1954  | 1952  |
| Ill. 20  | Simpson <sup>2</sup>         | 54.6%†               | 59.6% | 62.9% | 61.8% |
| Ill. 22  | Springer                     | 60.7                 | 62.3  | 62.0  | 63.0  |
| Iowa 3   | Gross                        | 53.4                 | 58.6  | 62.1  | 65.8  |
| Iowa 8   | Hoeven                       | 52.5                 | 60.1  | 63.8  | X     |
| Iowa 7   | Jensen                       | 51.4                 | 55.4  | 60.4  | 67.3  |
| Iowa 4   | <u>LeCompte</u> <sup>1</sup> | 48.0†                | 50.7  | 55.6  | 61.9  |
| Kan. 1   | Avery                        | 52.7                 | 53.1  | 54.3  | X     |
| Kan. 3   | George                       | 48.4                 | 55.0  | 55.4  | 59.5  |
| Kan. 4   | Rees                         | 53.3                 | 53.8  | 56.2  | 59.4  |
| Kan. 2   | Scrivner                     | 49.2                 | 54.9  | 54.7  | 57.3  |
| Kan. 6   | Smith                        | 50.1                 | 51.1  | 53.3  | 62.5  |
| Mich. 12 | Bennett                      | 57.0                 | 56.3  | 55.9  | 58.2  |
| Mich. 8  | Bentley                      | 62.1                 | 64.1  | 62.7  | 66.6  |
| Mich. 11 | Knox                         | 51.8                 | 56.1  | 54.9  | 59.3  |
| Mich. 7  | <u>McIntosh</u>              | 49.2                 | 53.7  | 52.8  | 60.3  |
| Minn. 7  | Andersen                     | 53.6                 | 55.9  | 52.6  | 62.6  |
| Minn. 2  | O'Hara <sup>1</sup>          | 58.0†                | 63.8  | 57.9  | 67.7  |
| Minn. 1  | Quie                         | 56.6                 | 61.5  | 60.9  | 69.4  |
| Neb. 4   | Miller                       | 47.8                 | 65.7  | 70.4  | 73.3  |
| Neb. 1   | Weaver                       | 52.7                 | 67.0  | 58.6  | 72.0  |
| N.D. AL  | <u>Burdick</u> <sup>1</sup>  | 47.9†                | 62.6  | 71.7  | 78.4  |
| N.D. AL  | <u>Krueger</u> <sup>1</sup>  | 55.2†                | 62.0  | 62.4  | X     |
| S.D. 2   | Berry                        | 55.6                 | 55.9  | 62.7  | 69.0  |
| Wis. 1   | Vacancy                      |                      |       |       |       |
| Wis. 8   | Byrnes                       | 57.0                 | 64.7  | 62.0  | 73.6  |
| Wis. 7   | Laird                        | 61.4                 | 61.9  | 59.1  | 72.3  |
| Wis. 10  | O'Konski                     | 66.1                 | 64.6  | 59.7  | 67.4  |
| Wis. 2   | Tewes                        | 47.9                 | 55.3  | 54.0  | 62.9  |
| Wis. 6   | Van Pelt                     | 52.5                 | 67.2  | 62.5  | 71.7  |
| Wis. 3   | Withrow                      | 51.4                 | 61.2  | 62.1  | 75.1  |



## CONGRESSIONAL PERSONNEL

As a result of the Nov. 4 election, approximately 565 secretaries, assistants and clerks from the office staffs of Senators and Representatives who will not serve in the 86th Congress will lose their jobs. The total consists of about 200 persons employed by the 16 Senators not returning for the 86th Congress and approximately 365 employed by the 81 Representatives not returning to the House because of retirement, death or defeat.

Lacey Sharp, secretary to Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas) and chairman of the Congressional Secretaries Club Employment Committee, Nov. 18 told Congressional Quarterly he estimated 95 percent of the 565 displaced workers would seek reemployment on Congressional staffs. He said they would meet competition from about 1,000 others not previously employed by Senators or Representatives but now seeking such employment with the new 86th Congress. However, Congressional employees involuntarily separated from their jobs after more than three years of service may apply for positions with the Executive Branch by passing a non-competitive civil service exam. They can also apply their years of service with congressional offices toward civil service retirement and benefits. (Weekly Report p. 758, 1414)

## Late Election Returns

Following are House popular vote returns not previously reported by Congressional Quarterly (Weekly Report p. 1450, 1477). Winners' names are in CAPITAL letters. Not all returns are complete.

California 1st District -- MILLER (D), 88,128; Dupuis (R), 71,209.

California 13th District -- TEAGUE (R), 93,417; Stewart (D), 72,703.

New York 30th District -- O'BRIEN (D), 109,000; Witbeck (R), 59,000.

New York 32nd District -- STRATTON (D), 72,546; Shaw (R), 61,798.

New York 34th District -- PIRNIE (R), 70,491; Slusarczyk (D), 68,102.

New York 35th District -- RIEHLMAN (R), 89,838; Kline (D), 76,842.

North Carolina 3rd District -- BARDEN (D), 22,424; Dunn (R), 5,932.

Pennsylvania 24th District -- KEARNS (R), 76,870; O'Brien (D), 65,937.

The following changes should be made in the House election percentages chart on Weekly Report p. 1456:

Iowa 2nd District -- Wolf (D) winning percentage in 1958 should be 50.9.

Kansas 4th District -- 1952 winning percentage should be 59.4.

New Mexico -- 1958 winning percentages should be Montoya 61.7; Morris 62.0.

North Dakota -- 1958 winning percentages should be Burdick 52.1; Short 55.2.

## DEFENSE CUTS

The Defense Department Nov. 19 announced reductions both in the next draft call and in the armed forces. The action came within a week of Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy's Nov. 13 news conference statements indicating changes in United States global military strategy -- and the State Department's subsequent comments on his remarks.

McElroy, in orders to the three military services, told the armed forces to cut their manpower by 71,282 men by June 30, 1959, reducing total forces to 2,525,000. The reductions will bring Army manpower to 870,000; the Marine Corps to 175,000; the Air Force to 850,000, and the Navy to 630,000. McElroy also cut the Army's January 1959 draft call to 9,000 men, or 2,000 fewer than the recent quota.

Defense officials said the draft cut was possible because Army enlistments and grade enlistment rates have increased.

McElroy, at his Nov. 13 news conference, said future global strategy would provide for: increasing the ground forces of allies all over the world; reductions of U.S. manpower with emphasis on quality, and reappraisal of the need for the intermediate range ballistic missiles in the quantity originally planned, in view of rapid development of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The State Department, in a Nov. 14 statement, said McElroy's comments indicated no "departure from over-all U.S. defense strategy such as has been alleged in some of the press stories." The statement said the U.S. still wanted its allies to set up intermediate range missile bases and would help them produce their own missiles, and the ICBM program was only part of the over-all defense strategy for the free world.

## INTEGRATION

Racial segregation in the schools was favored, 3 to 2, in a Nov. 18 special advisory referendum in Norfolk, Va. The city's residents, in unofficial returns from all 46 precincts, voted 12,340-8,712 against petitioning Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) to return to the city control of its schools, now closed by the state's massive resistance laws. About 43 percent of Norfolk's registered voters cast ballots, and Almond Nov. 19 said the referendum indicated that "the mixing of the races is no solution to the problem -- that it will make it worse." He said the vote also "reflects their feeling that the people must, through every lawful process, endeavor to restore the constitutional balance between the Federal Government and the states."

A three-judge Federal court Nov. 19 heard the first of three suits challenging Virginia's school closing laws, but made no announcement on when a ruling would be forthcoming. (Weekly Report p. 1448)

In Little Rock, Ark., where five of the school board's six members Nov. 12 resigned, voters Dec. 6 will choose from among 14 candidates to replace the former members.

(For Capital Briefs see p. 1483)

## PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

The week's development in the 1960 Presidential sweepstakes:

**NIXON** -- Harold E. Stassen Nov. 14 continued his campaign to deny Vice President Richard M. Nixon the Presidential nomination. He announced plans to recruit an anti-Nixon delegation from Pennsylvania for the 1960 GOP national convention.

Stassen told television interviewers he had not decided on his method of operation but expected help from volunteers and Republican organization members. Pennsylvania elects its district delegates to the convention at a primary, but at-large delegates are chosen by the state committee.

Previously, Stassen had told a White House news conference he did not consider Nixon a good Presidential possibility. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn Nov. 13 said Stassen's statement was "totally unrealistic." Alcorn said he would not take sides on the question of the GOP nominee, but added, "The Vice President has a host of loyal supporters who are grateful to him for his vigorous campaign this year...."

New Hampshire Gov. Lane Dwinell (R) Nov. 10 said he preferred Nixon to Nelson A. Rockefeller as the GOP nominee.

California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R), who had been critical of Nixon at times in the past, Nov. 14 said Nixon was now the unchallenged leader of the California Republican party. Knight and Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), who had shared leadership with Nixon, were defeated in November.

**ROCKEFELLER** -- New York Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), who previously had discounted talk of himself as a Presidential contender, Nov. 12 said he would avoid out-of-state appearances to discourage the idea that he was a contender.

Rockefeller Nov. 15 praised Nixon as "one who has been active...in working to develop hemispheric unity." He made the comment while vacationing on his farm in Venezuela. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

**DEMOCRATIC LEADERS** -- An Associated Press poll of Democratic state chairmen Nov. 15 found that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) was regarded as the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination, with Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) in second place. Trailing were New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and a few others. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) was not mentioned as a likely nominee by any chairman polled.

**THIRD PARTY** -- Ex-Gov. Sid McMATH (D 1947-51) of Arkansas Nov. 18 said Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus was "one of the prime movers" in the 1960 third party movement in the South who were doing "all within their power to make impossible a compromise on civil rights" at the Democratic convention.

## DOUBTFUL CONTESTS

The week's developments in closely contested 1958 elections (for late returns see p. 1477):

**ILLINOIS 15TH DISTRICT** -- Mrs. Dorothy O'Brien (D) Nov. 13 sued for a recount of ballots in two counties in her race against Rep. Noah Mason (R). The original vote canvass gave Mason 58,718 and Mrs. O'Brien, 53,144.

**INDIANA 4TH DISTRICT** -- Democratic officials Nov. 17 announced they would seek a recount in the House contest in which Rep. E. Ross Adair (R) defeated W. Robert Fleming, 69,745 to 69,478, according to the official tally.

**NEBRASKA GOVERNOR** -- Complete unofficial tabulation of all regular and absentee ballots Nov. 15 showed Ralph Brooks (D) defeated Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R), 211,143 to 209,537. Anderson said he would not concede the election until the official canvass is made in December. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

**VERMONT GOVERNOR** -- Gov.-elect Robert T. Stafford (R) Nov. 15 said he agreed with Democratic leaders that there should be an early recount of his 918-vote victory over Bernard J. Leddy (D). Such a recount must be ordered by the state legislature. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

**NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR** -- Attorneys for Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R) Nov. 18 won a temporary delay in the certification of John Burroughs (D) as winner of the 1958 gubernatorial race. Official vote returns gave Burroughs a 1,914-vote lead over Mechem, 103,481 to 101,567.

## MORSE-NEUBERGER FEUD

Oregon's two Democratic Senators, Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger, had another public disagreement Nov. 14.

Morse rejected a bid by Gov.-elect Mark Hatfield (R) for a conference with the Oregon Congressional delegation. Neuberger then invited Hatfield for tea.

Said Neuberger: "It is regrettable that these two gentlemen (Morse and Hatfield) seem unable to separate their own political feud from a meeting which would have to be essentially nonpartisan in character."

Said Morse: "I have become accustomed to such snide, political back-knifing from Neuberger."

The two Democrats supported each other's last bid for election. Neuberger's term expires in 1960; Morse's, in 1962. Hatfield is rumored as a rival for Morse.

## Political Briefs

● **ALCORN** -- Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn Nov. 16 denied published reports he was planning to resign at the December meeting of the Republican National Committee.

● **MORANO** -- Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), who was defeated for reelection, Nov. 16 was chosen as Fairfield County GOP chairman. Morano was backed by the "old line" faction whose dominance led the Republican committees of several county towns to threaten withdrawal from the organization.

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.  
**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On secondary boycotts by labor unions. (Weekly Report p. 1397)

**TESTIMONY** -- Nov. 13 -- Robert Verdina, ex-secretary of Local 760 of the Barbers Union (The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America, AFL-CIO), said union president William Birthright arranged with ex-Teamsters Union president Dave Beck to have Teamsters picket the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York when other picketing proved ineffective in a 1956 labor dispute. The dispute concerned a Barbers Union attempt to organize the 40 employees of the Waldorf's Terminal Barber shop.

Waldorf general manager Joseph P. Binns said the hotel had no direct interest in the dispute until Teamster pickets halted garbage removal and delivery of food and drink. After this, Binns said, he told Terminal Barber-shops president J.L. Bauman that if the dispute continued the shop might lose its lease. The shop then voted to join the Barbers Union, Binns said.

Nov. 14 -- F.C. Sawyer, executive vice president of the Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, said his firm had lost over \$3 million from boycotts resulting from a jurisdictional fight between the United Steelworkers of America, which represented his employees, and the Sheet Metal Workers International Assn., which sought to represent them. Sawyer said the AFL-CIO, parent of both unions, has held in favor of the Steelworkers, but nothing was done to enforce the 1957 finding. The boycott was practically ended, pending a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board, he said.

William O. Frost, business manager of the Sheet Metal Workers Local 70 (AFL-CIO) in Akron, said his union had the right to urge employers not to use Burt products, and that in order to provide jobs for members the union must assert jurisdiction over manufacturing as well as installation in its field.

Nov. 17 -- Roy J. Gilbert, head of Southwestern Motor Transport, Inc., San Antonio, Texas, told of beatings and other violence after his refusal to sign a labor contract with Teamster Local 657 without a plant election. He said he had lost \$1 million in a boycott beginning in 1954, plus \$150,000 in damages.

Buck (Curly) Owens of Odessa, Texas, a one-time Teamster organizer, said he went to work for Local 657's business agent, Raymond C. Shafer, after the strike against Southwestern began, and Shafer told him the way to get Gilbert's contract was to destroy his property and trucks. Owens said Shafer paid him \$800 for 1,600 pounds of stolen dynamite.

Benjamin Dranow, Minneapolis department store owner, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned on his alleged 14-month evasion of Committee investigators, and a \$1 million Teamster Union loan to the store.

Nov. 18 -- The Fifth Amendment was invoked by Shafer, R.B. Bunch of Dallas, Texas, organizer for the Southern Conference of Teamsters, and E.F. Johnson, business manager of Shreveport, La., Teamsters Local

658, when they were questioned on their part in union violence. The Committee heard tape recordings supplied by Texas Ranger Zeno Smith, which purported to chronicle a bombing and arson campaign by the Teamsters against Texas truckers.

Nov. 19 -- Tom Coffey, a former Nebraska trucker, said a Teamster union boycott forced his company out of business before the NLRB in April 1956 announced the outcome of an election on truckers' union membership, requested in September 1955, and held in January 1956. Chairman John L. McClellan ordered NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom to appear and explain the delay.

Texas truck operator Desmond A. Barry said rival truck lines forced the Teamsters to launch a boycott against his firm in reprisal for his refusal to raise freight rates.

## INSURANCE TAXES

**COMMITTEE** -- House Ways and Means, Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On a permanent, equitable formula for taxation of the Nation's life insurance companies.

**BACKGROUND** -- Before 1921, life insurance companies were taxed on their total income, which included underwriting income, revenue from premium payments made by policy holders and returns from the investment of premium payments. Since 1921 the tax has been levied on varying portions of investment income. Exempted were the underwriting income and that portion of investment income needed by the companies for reserve funds. In 1942, however, a revised formula assumed such high reserve requirements out of investment income that the insurance industry was, in effect, exempt from all taxes. A succession of stop-gap temporary formulas followed and in 1955 a formula was written which exempted from taxation 85 percent of each company's investment income. Thus, insurance companies paid the standard 52 percent corporate tax rate, but only on 15 percent of their investment income. This produced a net tax of about 7.8 percent on the total investment income, and no tax on any other income. This formula was extended through 1956 and 1957.

On April 10, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, in a letter to Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, recommended that Congress formulate a new, permanent law for taxing insurance companies which would raise the tax, and correct inadequacies and loopholes of the 1955 stop-gap measure. The proposed law would cover returns for 1958. (Weekly Report p. 480)

**TESTIMONY** -- Nov. 17 -- Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred C. Scribner Jr. asked the Subcommittee to prepare a method of taxation "which will bring...taxable income for such companies into closer conformity with the facts." He recommended legislation to base the tax on the total income of insurance companies.

Claris Adams of the American Life Convention said life insurance was "the most heavily taxed form of thrift" and suggested keeping the current investment income tax formula with only minor modifications.



## AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Federal regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1446)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 12 -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said the Subcommittee would conclude its hearings by Nov. 26. "We'll spend December writing our report," he said.

Nov. 13 -- Raoul Desvernine, Washington attorney for the National Steel Corp., identified a letter written by him in 1952 in which he said a formal application had not been filed to obtain television Channel 4 in Pittsburgh but that the applicants were hiding their time and "working through Mayor David Lawrence." He said that Lawrence, currently Governor-elect (D) of Pennsylvania, always was interested in getting more television in Pittsburgh. "The Mayor was not interested in any particular group. He was interested in everybody," he said. (Weekly Report p. 1242)

Nov. 14 -- George O. Sutton, Washington attorney for Television City Inc., one of the applicants in the case again denied he had been fired by Lee W. Eckels, Television City secretary. Sutton showed the Subcommittee business correspondence dated weeks after the date Eckels said he had fired Sutton. He said he never had acted as an intermediary in passing rumors that former Federal Communications Commissioner George C. McConaughy (1955-57) was interested in soliciting a large sum to cast his vote in favor of Television City to secure Channel 4.

Eckels repeated his testimony that he had dismissed Sutton, saying, "I can't recall the exact words, but I think I made it very clear that his services with the company were terminated."

Nov. 17 -- McConaughy testified that he had never solicited or received a payment for his vote, and that "malicious and vicious rumors" were responsible for testimony by other witnesses.

Nov. 18 -- The Subcommittee held a panel discussion on whether the judicial functions of the regulatory agencies should be transferred to the Federal courts. Robert W. Ginnane, Interstate Commerce Commission counsel, said although the Subcommittee had discovered improper conduct in a few Federal agencies, a survey would show that there had been more instances of "outright sale and purchase of justice in Federal courts." Federal Power Commission hearing examiner Joseph Zwerdling said if agency judicial functions were transferred, the transfer should be to a separate court system rather than to regular Federal courts, but said he did not believe that such a transfer necessarily would provide procedural reforms. Donald C. Beehler, a Washington lawyer, called for curbs on the "progressive shifting of legislative powers from Congress to the agencies and the increasing displacement of court functions by the growing number of administrative tribunals."

Nov. 19 -- James M. Landis, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said Congressional committee activity should be limited to recommendations for legislation. He criticized the Subcommittee for having set aside a carefully worked out program of the FCC in the field of subscription television. (Weekly Report p. 1007) Landis spoke at a panel discussion of whether the legislative functions of the regulatory agencies should be restricted.

## Committee Briefs

### TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Subcommittee to Study the Textile Industry Nov. 14 in New York City concluded a three-day mid-Atlantic regional hearing on the problems of the domestic textile industry. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), urged enactment of a Federal law to protect the workers' right to organize against "feudal" labor relations in the industry. Charles E. Hughes, deputy industrial commissioner of the New York State Labor Department, said that from 1947 to September 1958, the number of textile workers in the state had dropped from 93,100 to 57,600. In earlier testimony, Edwin Wilkinson, National Assn. of Wool Manufacturers, Nov. 12 said the current low tariff trend meant "liquidation" for the U.S. wool textile industry "unless disavowed by the President himself," and Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, urged adoption of import quotas on a category basis. (Weekly Report p. 1259)

### USIA OPERATIONS

The House Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee Nov. 13-14 held hearings on whether the United States Information Agency's Voice of America broadcasts to Iran reflected the personal views of some of the employees on the Persian (Iranian) desk rather than general policies of the United States. Two Persian-born employees of USIA Nov. 13 said personal feelings were causing subtle slanting of the news in broadcasts to Iran. Morteza Yahyavi, one employee, said chief editor of the Persian service, Mohammed Zarnegar, had sometimes criticized alleged Jewish and Hebrew influence in the United States. Zarnegar said he held no prejudice against Jews but did have reservations about Zionism. Saeed Mirbaha, another USIA employee, said he felt translators let personal beliefs affect their translations.

Abol F. Fotouhi, chief of the Persian desk, Nov. 14 said it was not a matter of substitution of words but a difference of opinion on the exact meaning of words in the Persian language. Gordon A. Ewing, acting director of the Voice of America, said the Persian broadcasts were prepared in line with policy decisions of top officials. (Weekly Report p. 1260)

### AIR FORCE INFORMATION

President Eisenhower, in a letter to Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) released Nov. 13, supported Air Force Secretary James H. Douglas' refusal to give the General Accounting Office an Air Force report on the management of its ballistics missile program. The President's letter to Hoffman, a member of the House Government Operations Special Government Information Subcommittee which Nov. 12-13 held hearings on Douglas' refusal, said: "...the public interest is not necessarily served by divulging the advice, suggestions or recommendations which subordinate employees...make to their superiors." Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) Nov. 14 said Federal administrative agencies were "clearly" required by law to cooperate with the GAO. (Weekly Report p. 1438, 1446)

## AIR POLLUTION

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), author of the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 (PL 159), Nov. 18 told the National Conference on Air Pollution that he would press for extension and perhaps broadening of that act in the 86th Congress.

He invited suggestions on how the act, which expires at the end of fiscal 1960, should be amended. The act authorized \$25 million to be spent over five years on air pollution research. In other developments at the Nov. 18-20 conference:

- Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, assistant dean of the College of Medicine at Ohio State University, Nov. 18 said air pollution caused by auto and truck exhaust gases was as much responsible as cigarettes for increasing lung cancer. He said about half of the air poison came from motor engine exhausts. "When are the auto and truck manufacturers going to turn from the foolishness of fins, from silly style whims, from oversized models and from too much horsepower," he asked, "to the essential but tough job of controlling exhausts?"

- Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States Nov. 18 said that to wait for absolute proof that exhausts cause cancer was to invite disaster."

- Dr. Leslie A. Chambers, director of research for the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District, Nov. 18 said auto engines produced two-thirds of the pollutants in Los Angeles.

- Smith Griswold, Los Angeles Smog Control Officer, Nov. 19 said auto manufacturers resisting measures to cleanse the air were as bad as those people who refused to act on Pasteur's findings.

- William F. Sherman, representing the Automobile Manufacturers Assn., said the automobile industry was testing exhaust cleaners but could not predict when it would perfect a commercially feasible one.

The three-day meeting was called by Burney.

## NATIONAL GRANGE

The National Grange at its convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 18 rejected an appeal by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to let the market -- not the Federal Government -- control farm prices.

Instead, the delegates to the 92nd annual session again endorsed the Grange's domestic parity concept, designed to guarantee farmers a "fair income" on their products. Under this plan, the difference between the market and parity price would be paid by the users of the farm product, not by the taxpayers through Federal subsidies. The miller buying the farmer's wheat, for example, would pay the farmer the difference between the market and domestic parity price. The miller's extra expense presumably would be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher bread prices. The Grange argues the taxpayer would be relieved of the huge tax burden resulting from Federal farm subsidies. The parity price would be paid only on wheat used within the U.S.

The convention adopted a resolution stating that farmers should be given authority to manage production

and marketing under Government guidance. It rejected the contention of the Eisenhower Administration that lower farm prices would expand markets sufficiently to assure farmers good incomes.

## AMERICAN INDIANS

The National Congress of American Indians Nov. 17 in letters to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler asked for "a new statement of Indian policy to supersede" the current resolution (H Con Res 108 -- 83rd Congress) setting forth Federal policy toward American Indians. (1954 Almanac p. 404)

The NCAI letter said "responsible Indian leaders have opposed H Con Res 108 since its hasty adoption in 1953 on grounds that it directs, authorizes or permits the abrogation of treaties, abandonment of Federal responsibilities, alienation of Indian lands and destruction of tribal governments and the Indian way of life."

## Pressure Points

- ELECTION REACTION -- The National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. Nov. 7 said the election "portends a more favorable Congressional atmosphere for the rural electrification and related Federal power programs." The association said the 16 Senators who lost Nov. 4 voted against rural electrification 92 percent of the time and that 60 percent of the replaced Representatives voted against rural electrification most of the time. (Weekly Report p. 1414)

- FREEDOM OF INFORMATION -- The Associated Press Managing Editors Assn. Nov. 15 in French Lick, Ind., voted to press for Federal laws to guarantee freedom of information and news coverage in Red China.

- FILES ON NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -- The Internal Revenue Service Nov. 3 opened its files to reveal the names of organizations enjoying income tax exemptions granted nonprofit educational, charitable and religious groups.

- MORGAN APPOINTMENT -- Sens. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Oct. 29 said they were "profoundly disturbed" by the appointment by President Eisenhower of Gerald B. Morgan as deputy assistant to the President. They called Morgan an "ally of big business," pointing to the fact that he formerly was a lobbyist for the National Tax Equality Assn. The Senators called NTEA "an organization created for the purpose of spreading propaganda in the hope of destroying farmer cooperatives and supported by funds of big business." Morgan also registered as a lobbyist for Unemployment Benefit Advisers, a management organization which opposed liberalization of unemployment compensation in the 85th Congress. (Weekly Report p. 479)

- NAM ON TAXES -- Milton C. Lightner, president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, Nov. 14 in Memphis, Tenn., said current Federal tax rates were "confiscatory" and stunted industrial growth.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Sixteen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Aug. 26-Nov. 17.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, Professional.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Aircraft Industries Assn., 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD M. OLIVER, 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/21/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting aircraft manufacturing industry."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE STUDIES, Rm. 232, Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- "To coordinate the activities of a group of American-flag steamship companies in their efforts to cooperate with the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the House Judiciary Committee studying dual rate and conference systems."

Expenses -- \$30,000-\$60,000 yearly.

2. Registrant -- DONALD D. WEBSTER, Rm. 232, Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Steamship dual rate and conference systems."

Compensation -- \$15,000 yearly.

3. Registrant -- A.C. COCKE, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc., 821 Granier St., New Orleans, La. Filed 10/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

4. Registrant -- H.B. LUCKETT, American President Lines Ltd., 311 California St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 10/20/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

5. Registrant -- JOSEPH H. BALL, States Marine Lines, 90 Broad St., N.Y., N.Y. Filed 10/21/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Assn. of Registered Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DONALD L. ROGERS, 730 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/29/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the Association's member companies and their affiliated banks."

Compensation -- \$2,500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Cable and Radio Corp., 67 Broad St., N.Y., N.Y., and subsidiaries: All America Cables and Radio Inc., Commercial Cable Co. and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.

Registrant -- JOHN A. HARTMAN JR., 67 Broad St., N.Y., N.Y. Filed 10/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Furthering legislation which would permit merger of international telegraph companies."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Copper and Brass Research Assn., 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y., N.Y.

Registrant -- C.L. HANCOCK, 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y., N.Y. Filed 11/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of amendments to the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958.

Expenses -- \$500 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Income Fund of Boston Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- PAUL D. YAGER, auditing firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, 916 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/1/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Against retroactivity of section 109 of HR 8381," an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 E. 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM F. McKENNA, lawyer, 535 Lincoln Bldg., 60 E. 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. Filed 9/29/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed legislation directly or indirectly affecting mutual savings banks."

Compensation -- \$20,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.

Registrant -- EDWIN F. KALER, 547 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/6/58.

Compensation -- \$35,000 yearly.

### Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COUNTRY CLUBS INC., 503 Perpetual Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to Federal excise taxes on country club activities.

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

### Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Letter Carriers Assn., 1040 Warner Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES R. LARSON, president, NRLCA, 1040 Warner Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/22/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation under consideration in the Congress which will affect postal employees."

Compensation -- \$160 monthly.

Expenses -- \$40 monthly.

### Military and Veterans Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., VFW Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- EDMUND A. ZABEL, legislative representative, VFW, 610 Wire Bldg., 1000 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servicemen of the armed forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization, the combatting of subversive activities and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration."





# Presidential Report

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The White House Nov. 14 released copies of letters on the Rural Development Program exchanged by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Following are the complete texts of the two letters:

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your third annual report on the Rural Development Program to assist small and low-income farmers is an impressive record of achievement. I note with particular interest the continued expansion of the program to new areas of need, and its growing impact on private and government activities in rural areas throughout the Nation.

As you clearly indicate in the state-by-state summary accompanying this report, the Rural Development Program has resulted in more opportunities through the introduction of new farm crops, expanded and more efficient farm marketing, off-farm jobs in newly established or enlarged rural industries, and vocational guidance and training.

Notable in the program has been the imaginative, vigorous leadership provided by state and local leaders in the participating states. Farm, business, civic, educational and church leaders, assisted by government agencies, are contributing their time, skills and resources to this vital work.

The Rural Development Program is providing a framework for strengthening the Nation's agriculture on a long-term basis. It can help thousands of rural communities all across the land meet the challenge of the future. Such a program deserves the awareness and support of all Americans.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

### BENSON'S LETTER

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is the third annual report on the national Rural Development Program which you inaugurated in 1955 following a careful study and on recommendation of the Department.

The report indicates continuing progress and growing interest in the program throughout the Nation.

These aspects of the report are of special interest:

1. The Rural Development Program is being expanded at the state and local level by farm, business, church, civic, and other leaders, assisted by educational and service agencies.

2. Rural people in the pilot counties and areas have measurably improved their incomes and their communities through the program.

3. Private national organizations representing churches, farm, business, and other interests are directing resources into this work.

4. New Government activities authorized by Congress in recent weeks or for which funds were appropriated will considerably strengthen long-range development programs in low-income rural areas. These include increased assistance to small business, education, vocational guidance and training, and job placement.

5. There is continued active teamwork on the program by the Departments of the Interior; Agriculture; Commerce; Labor; Health, Education, and Welfare and the Small Business Administration, with guidance from a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The tremendous potential of the program, as seen by farm, business and other leaders, is illustrated by what one of the Nation's leading farm magazine editors wrote following the national conference in Memphis in June: "In my estimation this is the best farm program that's been thought up in years....it is a great program for almost any county, or group of counties in America."

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, former chairman of your Council of Economic Advisers, after watching the formation of the program from its start, said: "I have felt from the beginning that the

Rural Development Program is potentially more important than all of our other agricultural programs put together."

I am pleased with the progress of the Rural Development Program.

The success of the program, nationwide interest and active participation of rural people clearly indicates the soundness of this new approach to the age-old problem of chronic underemployment on many of the Nation's farms. National programs promoting new industrial facilities, job training, and combinations of farming and off-farm work now find widespread acceptance. They are recognized as necessary, often essential, to the prosperity of many of the Nation's rural areas and millions of our rural people.

This third annual report is transmitted on behalf of the Committee for Rural Development Program, participating agencies and private organizations, and the several thousand private citizens who are members of state and local program committees.

Respectfully yours,  
E.T. BENSON

## MESSAGE TO JOHN XXIII

The following message from President Eisenhower was delivered to Pope John XXIII in Rome Nov. 4 by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, one of Mr. Eisenhower's delegates to the conclave of the Pope. (The message was dated Nov. 3.)

Your Holiness:

Upon this auspicious occasion in your life and in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, I send you through my personal representatives greetings and best wishes for a successful stewardship as Supreme Pontiff.

The trust and responsibility that have been bestowed on you are great. In these troubled days, the hopes of the world for peace and justice require confidence in its leaders. Your broad experience and wide travel will serve you well in this new and difficult task.

I have read with great interest your appeal to the leaders of all nations for peace. I share with you the fervent desire for a peaceful solution of the momentous problems which beset mankind.

Sincerely,  
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

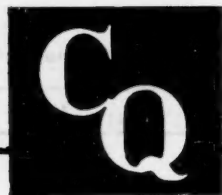
## Capitol Briefs

### HAWAII STATEHOOD

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), ranking Republican on the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, Nov. 11 said Senate sentiment for Hawaii statehood would be strong enough in 1959 to break any anti-statehood filibuster. "I favor statehood for Hawaii," said Kuchel, and so does an overwhelming nonpartisan majority of my Senate colleagues in such proportion that a filibuster could be defeated."

Earlier, on Nov. 1, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) said he believed "the Senate Interior Committee will early in the next session report the Hawaiian admission bill," and that the Senate Democratic Policy Committee would schedule it for early debate. Johnson said Hawaii had "the best chance for admission at the next session it has ever had." However, Johnson said he had "made no commitments, trades or deals concerning Hawaii." (Weekly Report p. 1340)

(For Around the Capitol see p. 1477)



**Alaska Votes** Candidates in the continental U. S. shouted their last hurrahs Nov. 4, but in Alaska sourdoughs are still whooping it up for the Nov. 25 election in the 49th state. Two Senate seats, one House seat and the Governor's office are at stake. Congressional Quarterly's election analysis, which includes biographies of all major candidates, indicates Democrats will win the House seat, one Senate seat and the governorship, with the other Senate seat going to the Republicans. That would bring the Democrats' Senate margin to 63-35 and their House margin to 283-153. (Page 1472)

## Prospects for 1960

For the politicians, the 1958 election is a dead issue: pundits already are speculating about what will happen in 1960. CQ's election study of close races in the Senate and House shows tremendous odds against Republican chances of regaining control of either chamber. In the Senate, Democrats now have 62 seats, will risk only 10 of them outside the South in 1960. They could lose all 10 and still retain Senate control with 52 seats. In the House, odds against the GOP in 1960 are almost as great: CQ's statistics show more than 200 Democratic seats can be considered "safe" in 1960, while less than 40 GOP seats are in the "safe" category. (Page 1471)

## Bad News for Benson

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson can look forward to a rough ride when he takes his farm program to Capitol Hill in 1959. A CQ voting study shows Benson lost about a third of his Congressional support in the Midwest farm belt as a result of the Nov. 4 election. Before the election 35 Representatives from Midwest farm districts were counted as "Bensonites," with 49 counted as "anti-Benson." In 1959, CQ's study shows, Benson probably will be able to count on only 26 votes from the same area, while the number of his critics balloons to 58. (Page 1475)

## Cash and Carry

A tug of war between Congress and the President over Federal grants-in-aid to states and localities is indicated for the 1959 session of Congress. All things considered, a CQ analysis shows, an anticipated Presidential plea against the rising tide of Federal grants has about the same chance of being heeded as King Canute's admonition to the seas. The Nov. 4 election reinforced sections of the Democratic Congressional majority who favor boosting Federal grants for such projects as local public works construction, redevelopment of depressed areas, aid to highway and school construction. (Page 1474)

## Air Pollution

A three-day convention supplied impetus for the broadening of a Federal law designed to help communities combat air pollution. Speakers called together by the Surgeon General of the United States warned that motor engine exhausts were causing more lung cancer than cigarettes. Several spokesmen called on Detroit's auto makers to spend less time on fins and more time on perfecting a device to purify exhausts. (Page 1481)

## Committee Invites Criticism

After finishing its hearings on rumors of bribery in a Pittsburgh television channel award case, the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee invited the experts' opinions in panel discussions on Congressional and judicial liaisons with Federal regulatory agencies. It heard that some committees had acted arbitrarily and irresponsibly: one of the experts said "the spasmodic, sensational investigation is scarcely a measure of Congressional responsibility." Another, James M. Landis, former chairman of the SEC and the CAB, lambasted the Subcommittee's parent, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, for setting aside the careful plans of the Federal Communications Commission to give subscription television a try. (Page 1480)

## Secondary Boycotts

The Senate Select Labor-Management Committee Nov. 13 opened hearings on secondary boycotts. Witnesses from New York, Ohio, Texas and Nebraska described alleged violence and skullduggery generated by labor-management differences. Benjamin Dranow, a Minneapolis merchant sought 14 months by the Committee, finally testified and invoked the Fifth Amendment on all substantive questions. (Page 1479)